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ST. LOUIS LABOR

OFFICIAL ORGAN

of the

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS

THE FEARLESS CHAMPION OF ORGANIZED LABOR

OFFICE: 212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 16, 1910.

Phone: Kinloch, Central 1577.

No. 480

THE MILWAUKEE VICTORY

Growth of Socialist Party in Milwaukee

1898	2,414 votes
1900	2,473 votes.
1902	8,453 votes.
1904	15,056 votes.
1906	16,837 votes.
1908	20,887 votes.
1910	27,622 votes.

Ward	Seidel	Socialist	Dem.	Rep.
First	369	744	525	
Second	760	680	201	
Third	256	938	66	
Fourth	515	1018	387	
Fifth	884	705	245	
Sixth	1084	967	394	
Seventh	367	505	468	
Eighth	853	580	480	
Ninth	1043	925	357	
Tenth	1811	711	478	
Eleventh	2272	994	447	
Twelfth	1218	660	229	
Thirteenth	1589	1221	556	
Fourteenth	1688	1543	276	
Fifteenth	1045	1069	961	
Sixteenth	529	964	928	
Seventeenth	1320	558	653	
Eighteenth	724	1527	943	
Nineteenth	1260	1018	480	
Twentieth	2738	849	543	
Twenty-first	2005	745	420	
Twenty-second	1606	893	588	
Twenty-third	1086	693	547	
Total	27622	20513	11262	

Seidel's plurality, 7109.

ELECTED:

Mayor—Emil Seidel.
 Comptroller—Carl P. Dietz.
 City Treasurer—Charles B. Whitnall.
 City Attorney—Daniel W. Hoan.
 Aldermen-at-Large—William J. Alldridge, Victor L. Berger, Dr. Ben Churchill, William Coleman, Joseph Sultaire, Albert J. Welch, all for four years; Martin Gorecki, two years.
 Ward Aldermen—Fifth, Martin Mikkelson; Sixth, John L. Reisse; Eighth, Gilbert H. Poor; Ninth, Henry Ries; Tenth, William Koch; Eleventh, Edmund T. Melms; Twelfth, Max Grass; Thirteenth, A. G. Giese; Seventeenth, Louis A. Arnold; Nineteenth, Jacob Rummel; Twentieth, August Strehlow; Twenty-first, Charles L. Weiley; Twenty-second, John Hassmann; Twenty-third, F. W. Rehfeld.
 Supervisors—Second district, Otto Harbicht; Third, Peter Zoll; Fifth, Martin Mies; Eighth, Emil Ruhnke; Ninth, Frank Boness; Tenth, George Mensing; Eleventh, James Sheehan; Twelfth, George Moerschel; Thirteenth, A. E. Gumz; Fifteenth, Arthur Urbanek; Sixteenth, Frederic Heath.
 Judges—Joseph Cordes, Richard Elsner (for six years.)

Milwaukee, Wis., April 10.—Milwaukee has gone Socialist!! And after one of the most vicious campaigns ever waged against us. After steadily gaining on the old parties after election since 1898, our party came out of the election this week with one of the most sweeping victories in the history of the municipality. Emil Seidel, our candidate for Mayor, was elected by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office in Milwaukee. His plurality was 7,109. This beats the record made by Mayor Rose the first time he ran, when he received a plurality of a little over 7,000. We secured twenty-one out of the thirty-five seats in the common council, elected eleven supervisors out of a total of sixteen, and elected two civil judges and possibly a circuit judge. The rout of the capitalist parties was complete. Our party elected all the seven aldermen-at-large voted for on Tuesday and carried sixteen out of the twenty-three wards in the city. There are five holdover aldermen-at-large, all of whom are Democrats.

The complexion of the new council will be:
 Socialists21
 Democrats10
 Republicans4
 The Common Council, consisting of thirty-five members, is made up as follows:

Democrats	19
Republicans	6
Socialists	10

The Socialists will have a majority in the new county board and will be able to control the organization. The complexion of the board will be as follows:
 Democrats3
 Republicans2
 Socialists11

The new county board will be organized as soon as a call has been issued by the new members. It is probable that the meeting will be called the last Tuesday in April.

The complexion of the present county board is as follows:
 Democrats6
 Republicans4
 Socialists6

It was as orderly an election as was ever held in Milwaukee. Up to 12 o'clock Tuesday night only one arrest had been made. A man was picked up in an intoxicated condition and locked in the central police station. At the others stations there was nothing to mark the election. But in the evening all was animation. Everyone was breathless for the result.

Although the polls did not close until 8 o'clock the crowds began to gather shortly after 7 and watched with good-natured interest the bulletins from other parts of the State, pictures of the candidates, views of general interest and cartoons. When the official returns from the city began to come in the streets were packed.

SEARCHLIGHT FLASHES THE NEWS.

As soon as seventy precincts had been received, indicating beyond all doubt the election of Mr. Seidel, the *Sentinel's* searchlight sent its stream of brilliancy flashing across the sky to the north, signaling the news to every section of Milwaukee.

The *Germania* at about the same time began to send up white bombs, indicating a Socialist victory. Deafening cheers were heard everywhere. The streets were packed, the cries of newsboys with extras were on all sides, and everybody cheered.

Meantime the Socialists were gathering at the West Side Turn Hall, a monster hall on Fourth street. What took place there beggars description. We give the following account in full from the *Free Press*. It will not be regarded as an overstatement, when we say that the *Free Press* waged one of the meanest campaigns against us that we have ever encountered.

On Election Night

Most Enthusiastic Demonstration Ever Seen in Milwaukee

MRS. SEIDEL IN TEARS OF JOY !

(From the Milwaukee Free Press.)
 Oh! What's the matter with Seidel?
 Oh! What's the matter with Seidel?
 There's nothing the matter with Seidel—
 There's nothing the matter at all!
 He licked Brother Beggs and his backers!
 He licked Ikey Stevenson's clackers!
 He has smoked out the Rosey old grafters;
 He has vanquished them one and all!
 "I never doubted for a moment that Mr. Seidel would be elected!"
 Mrs. Seidel, wife of the mayor-elect, sat in a dark corner of the stage at the West Side Turn Hall, listening to the returns of the election, which was to send the name of her husband flashing around the world. Happy tears brimmed her gentle eyes; the color came and went in her pleasant face as the fact became more and more apparent that her husband had won a famous victory.

NEVER HAD A DOUBT.

Unconsciously Mrs. Seidel echoed the thought of the great course of jubilant men and women who were assembled in the West Side Turn Hall to celebrate the victory. Every man and woman in that crowd seemed to know that the victory was theirs before ever a return was read. Indeed, so certain seemed the comrades that Seidel would win that they even had learned a chant of victory by heart. The song had been printed on a card in

red ink, and when the band struck up a lively tune the crowd burst into the rousing shout, "Oh, what's the matter with Seidel?" and sang the song right straight through.

HALL NOT BIG ENOUGH.

The great West Side Turn Hall was not nearly large enough to hold the crowd which wanted to hear the returns, and by 7 o'clock the hall was jammed to the doors and still Fourth street was made impassable by the throng which desired to enter. Ald. E. T. Melms, chairman of the Socialist campaign committee, who was in charge of the meeting, sent out word that the returns would be read at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, a few doors to the south, and in a twinkling this hall was filled to overflowing.

WAITING FOR BERGER.

And such enthusiastic crowds have rarely been gathered together in Milwaukee. All the leaders, the men who have been the forefront of the twelve-year campaign, were there and were cheered, each in turn, as they appeared upon the stage. That is, all the leaders were there except one—Victor Berger—and it soon became evident that without this one man the meeting was not complete.

Mr. Seidel stood with his wife within the wings of the West Side Turn Hall stage, and did not show himself to the crowd until it was certain that he had won. Even then he would not make a speech until Berger arrived. When the big chief finally arrived what a mighty cheer went up from that crowd! No more noisy and enthusiastic demonstration ever greeted any man in Milwaukee than was given to Mr. Berger as he walked through a lane of eager faces to the stage.

SEIDEL IS OVERCOME.

Mr. Seidel and Mr. Berger appeared before the crowd, arm in arm, and then the cheering and din of many horns and the cries and crash of cymbal and of drum seemed to take on an added noise. Mr. Seidel was affected almost to tears, and Mr. Berger himself, big and stern-looking though he is, seemed to be without power of speech.

When the cheering subsided a bit, Mr. Seidel stepped forward, but he was so overcome by his emotion that he could scarcely speak.

"When this campaign opened Victor Berger came to me and offered to bear the brunt of the abuse and vilification which he knew would be our portion," he said, "You all know how he has fulfilled his promise and to-night he stands here with us. What do you think of him?"

WENT WILD OVER BERGER.

If Victor Berger ever had any doubt about how his fellow Socialists regard him, all his fears were set at rest at that moment last night. The crowd fairly went wild in its desire to pay tribute to the man who above all others has been credited with the leadership of the movement which resulted in Emil Seidel's election to be mayor of Milwaukee.

A full ten minutes the crowd stood upon its feet and cheered for Victor Berger; waved flags and tossed hats high in the air; cried and shouted and even wept for very overflowing of joy. Then Mr. Berger stepped forward, and a hush fell upon the audience as he began to speak.

NOW MUST DO OUR DUTY.

"I want to ask every man and woman in this audience to stand up here and now enter a solemn pledge to do everything in our power to help the men whom the people have chosen to fulfill their duty," said Mr. Berger.

Like a mighty wave of humanity the crowd surged to its feet, and in a shout that shook the building and echoed down the street to the thousands who waited there, gave the required pledge.

Mr. Seidel and Mr. Berger then went to the Freie Gemeinde Hall, where they received the same overwhelming reception and made the same speeches.

CITY ATTORNEY-ELECT HOAN.

Before 9 o'clock expectation of victory became certainty, and then the crowd began to call for Seidel, Berger and the other candidates. It was known that Mr. Seidel was in the audience, but the mayor-elect refused to go on the stage until Mr. Berger arrived. City Attorney-elect Daniel Hoan was present, however, and Chairman Melms pushed him to the front of the stage.

"You can rely on us not to become big-headed and not to turn traitor to the cause of the common people," said Mr. Hoan. "Speaking for myself, I simply want to say that the office of city attorney shall be faithfully administered and according to principles of right and justice to all as I see them and find them."

Failing to drag Mr. Seidel into the limelight, someone produced a picture of the mayor-elect framed with American flags, and this served to give the crowd the needed inspiration for another spell of cheering.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

After Mr. Seidel and Mr. Berger left the hall a band marched in, and thereafter there was no speechmaking. Accompanied by the band, the crowd sang the "Marseillaise," "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," "A Hot Time," and a large number seemed to know the words

of the songs. Occasionally Chairman Melms stilled the music to read another bulletin, but the crowd had received enough assurance that the victory had been won and paid little heed to the announcements.

EVEN THE FOURTEENTH.

The tidings that the Socialists had probably carried the Fourteenth Ward, Democratic stronghold if there ever was one in Milwaukee, brought the crowd to its feet in a jiffy. Even the most sanguine had not expected such news and how those comrades did "demonstrate." In good truth the hat stores of Milwaukee ought to do a thriving business this morning. It doesn't seem possible that any hats in that crowd escaped the enthusiasm which this wonderful change of sentiment of the Fourteenth developed.

Before 11 o'clock the crowd began to weary of the confinement of the big hall and surged out into the night to have a good time on the streets. But it was not like other elections in the downtown district. There was none of the exuberant joyousness apparent after 12 o'clock which has marked the celebration of other famous victories. Before 1 o'clock the streets were practically deserted.

Berger on Milwaukee Victory

"We Will Apply the Philosophy of International Socialism to a Local Situation" is Comrade's Announcement

Milwaukee, Wis., April 11.—We have won. The Socialist party of America has won. The entire country has won. And especially Milwaukee has won.

This is truly an historic moment, not only for the Socialist party, but for America.

It is the first time in the history of this country that the Socialists have carried a large city.

The Socialists of Milwaukee naturally feel proud of this. And any one who witnessed the jubilee of the Socialists at West Side Turner Hall and at the Freie Gemeinde last Tuesday night—a sight never to be forgotten by those who were there—must admit that the Socialists of Milwaukee were the happiest citizens in America.

This is excusable enough. Not only were they active participants in an historical event such as occurs once in a century, but the event was the winning of a peaceful battle for humanity—blazing the way for new ideas.

It is remarkable and laudable that the first thought of these men at such a time and in the indescribable excitement that prevailed, was that our party must "make good."

And that the thousands present promised to stand by the administration—the first Socialist administration in America—and help it to "make good."

And that administration will need all the assistance it can possibly get, not only from the working class and from Socialists, but from well-meaning voters.

It was elected after a campaign of abuse and villification such as has never been seen in this city.

The Socialists were accused of preaching bullets not ballots. Accused of favoring a bloody revolution and of intending to plant the "red flag of blood-lust" upon the City Hall of Milwaukee.

These accusations were repeated day after day and night after night from the platform. They were printed day after day in bold, black type in advertisements in all the daily papers. They were made the text of most of the editorials, in all kinds of papers, especially in Unkle Ike's *Free Press*.

Therefore it is clearly to be seen that this new administration needs at least the sober "second thought" of a good many of its citizens.

Besides, almost the entire capitalist press also seemed to agree that the election of the Socialists' ticket will destroy the "credit" of the city—that it would act like a wet blanket on its further growth.

The brunt of all these accusations and villifications had to be borne by the writer of these lines, Victor Berger.

And while the slanderous suggestions and suggestive slanders underlying a great many of the accusations which came particularly from the Republican candidate, a "homo novus" in this city. Dr. J. M. Bessel, were somewhat irritating—two aspects were at once clear to everybody. First, that most of them were base lies and the rest an editorial, cut and twisted out of proportion. Second, that the rancor of the enemy was so manifest, because the writer was instrumental in the building up of this party.

The rocks and the mud that came flying were therefore simply a proof that the enemy appreciated this fact.

On the other hand we have the satisfaction that the chief mud-thrower, the "medicine man" from Chicago, had only 11,262 votes—and those were about 11,262 more than he deserved. The Democrat, Schoenecker, who had better advisors and was a shade or two more decent, received 20,513 votes. And our candidate, Comrade Emil Seidel, received 27,622.

We also elected all the seven candidates for aldermen-at-large, and fourteen ward aldermen out of twenty-three.

It is a significant fact that the city ticket carried sixteen wards out of the twenty-three—among them the rock-ribbed Fourteenth Ward, on which the Democratic party was supposed to have a life mortgage, because of the inhabitants are all Poles and Roman Catholics.

However, although the priests had, as usual, their say on the Sunday before election, some way or another a cog slipped this time—and the majority of the ballots in the Fourteenth Ward were red, not black.

The fact that we have a Polish Socialist paper now for the older Poles—and that the young Poles are beginning to look into economic conditions and to study them—may have a great deal to do with the result in that ward. The trusts and the high prices did the rest.

The Democratic forces in all probability would have been beaten quite as badly as the Republicans if many "good" Republicans had not voted for Rose's Crown Prince, Schoenecker, because they feared the success of the Socialists.

Now the very next question before us is that of applying the international Socialist philosophy to present conditions and to Milwaukee. We must now show the people of Milwaukee that the philosophy of international Socialism can be applied and will be applied to the local situation, and that it can be applied with advantage to any American city of the present day.

On the other hand, we want to show our comrades all over the country that our principles will lose nothing of their revolutionary energy by being thus applied to a local situation.

This in itself is not an easy task. No doubt there are some union men who expect that everything will be unionized next week because the Socialists' ticket has been elected.

No doubt there are some capitalists who believe that the revolution will break out within six weeks because the Socialist ticket has been elected.

And no doubt there are even well-meaning Socialists who will expect the Co-operative Commonwealth to be established in five years because the Socialist ticket had carried Milwaukee!

To all these men we have this to say: Socialism is not only the name of an economic and political theory, but it is even more the name of a phase of civilization—the phase which is to follow capitalism.

Socialism is an epoch of human history which will no doubt last many hundred years, possibly a thousands years in history—just as feudalism lasted a thousand years and as capitalism has lasted many hundred years.

And like feudalism and capitalism, Socialism will never be ushered in at one stroke.

And capitalism cannot be abolished in any one city nor in any one State.

It is unnecessary to go into details. The readers of *ST. LOUIS LABOR* understand this.

And instinctively the capitalists and the capitalist press appear to understand this also.

On the day before election they still seemed to be fearfully frightened about "the credit of the city being destroyed and city bonds becoming unsalable" in case of a Socialist victory. But within twenty-four hours after election they all of a sudden changed the tenor of their remarks and declared such fears baseless and nonsensical.

And just think of it! Neither the steel trust nor the machine trust is going to shut up its Milwaukee plant.

But seriously: Why should the fact that a few dozen grafters will be turned out of the city hall and honest men put in their places destroy the credit of our city?

As far as I can see, the credit of our city will be very much improved under a Socialist administration.

At least such has invariably been the case in European cities whenever the Socialists got control.

However, all of these matters are of minor importance and will take care of themselves.

The main thing is the fact that the Socialists of this country for the first time in the history of America have carried a large city. This is a matter of great importance and carries with it tremendous responsibility towards the party in the country and towards the international movement.

It is our duty to give this city the best kind of an administration that a modern city can get under the present system and the present laws.

This is not easy. We have against us the circumstance that we are bound hand and foot by an antiquated charter and the lack of home rule.

Moreover, we shall be hampered not only by the tremendous prejudice existing in the middle class and the capitalist class against everything the Socialists will undertake, but also by the lack of a daily paper to express the ideas of our party and to relate, explain and defend the actions of our administration.

All of these are serious obstacles.

However, the fact remains that we have won the city against these obstacles and in spite of them. And having done this, we may try to accomplish the rest with assurance of good success.

Our party is by necessity a city party, first and foremost. We have to win our cities first before we can win in a state, and then in the country at large. I know of no American city where the Socialist movement is so thoroughly enlightened and so class conscious as in Milwaukee.

Years of continuous literature propaganda has made it so. Therefore I am glad that this first victory came to Milwaukee, as I am sure we will take care of the situation to the credit of the city and the international movement.

Glory to every man and every woman who helps us in this grand and truly patriotic undertaking. For the greatest patriotism to-day is the international solidarity of the working class.—Victor L. Berger.

How We Carried Milwaukee

Secretary Thomas Tells of the Capitalist Campaign Work Against the Socialist Party

Milwaukee, April 12.—It was no sham battle that ended with the great Socialist victory in Milwaukee. It was a real fight.

Never have Socialists in this country gone through a campaign in which they were so furiously attacked. The abuse of the capitalist press and of the old party politicians was mainly directed against the red flag and the International Socialist movement. Comrade Victor L. Berger especially came in for a vast amount of abuse. He was accused of favoring a bloody revolution, and even of promising one in case the Socialists got into power. They misquoted his speeches and garbled his editorials. They claimed that he preached that "ballots should be backed up with bullets." They even charged—which was rather amusing to those who know Comrade Berger's record—that he "was not a constructive Socialist!"

One of the flaring campaign advertisements which came out in big display type just the day before election said, "Victor Berger promises, if his international party gains control, a bloody revolution. Victory for the Socialists means a conflict with the red flag of blood-lust, borne by such men as Berger, leading a deceived class on the one side and on the other the Stars and Stripes, the flag of organized government and free people. The time to kill the serpent of Socialism is now! Tomorrow may be too late!"

Another great cry of the Republicans and Democrats during the campaign was that the Socialists, if elected, "would pull down the star-spangled banner and nail the red flag to the mast-head of the City Hall!" And the voters were warned to vote down the "red flag candidates."

To all this, the Socialists replied that while they were loyal to the stars and stripes, as the national emblem, they also stood for the red flag as the emblem of international brotherhood. They pointed out that the red flag did not represent bloodshed, but that on the contrary International Socialism was the greatest factor for peace to-day throughout the nations of the earth.

It was on these lines that the battle was waged. Our opponents did not make any charge against the character or records of our candidates. They did not pretend that our elected officials had not "made good." They made all their fight against Socialism—or rather against a distorted and falsified caricature of Socialism, which they tried to make the voters believe was the real Social Democracy.

Another charge made by the Republicans and Democrats was that a Socialist victory would destroy the credit of Milwaukee and drive away capital. Thus they claimed that the election of the Socialist ticket would cause the factories to be closed and workmen thrown out of employment. To this the Social-Democrats replied that placing the city in the hands of honest men would never destroy its credit. That when Milwaukee became a clean and honest city its credit would be better and its reputation higher than ever before.

As the end drew near the fight became more furious. On the Sunday preceding the election, the priests in almost every Roman Catholic church in Milwaukee openly preached against the Social-Democratic party and warned their flocks not to vote our ticket.

The answer to this interference on the part of the priests was given on election day, when even the Fourteenth Ward—the stronghold of Democracy and the church—went for Seidel and elected a Socialist Supervisor.

The day before election, a rumor was afloat that on election day, just at the hour the workmen return from their work, the power was going to give out on the West Allis line, thus preventing thousands of workmen from reaching home and getting in their votes. The news spread like wild-fire through the shops, and word was passed to the Socialists to quit work early, before the power failed. As a result, many of the shops were obliged to shut down at noon, because all the workmen were gone. Thus the conspiracy, if there really was one, was completely frustrated. A splendid example of the solidarity of the Milwaukee workmen!

On the evening of election day, the big West Side Turner Hall and the smaller Freie Gemeinde were packed with Socialists awaiting the returns.

When the news of that great victory, that clean sweep, was brought to the halls—but why try to describe that scene? Nobody who was not there can understand anything about it.

Imagine years of toil and sacrifice, of discouragement and defeat, years of abuse and calumny—all washed away in one hour by that great wave of passionate joy.

Before the vast audience of triumphant comrades, Emil Seidel, the mayor-elect, and Victor L. Berger, appeared arm in arm. When the storm of applause was at last hushed, Comrade Berger called upon every man and woman present to rise and enter a solemn pledge to stand by the Socialist party and help its newly-elected standard-bearers to do their duty.

With a shout that shook the building, the crowd rose to its feet. And we will keep our pledge. —E. H. Thomas.

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Frame cottage, 4 rooms, bath and reception hall; gas and water. Price, \$1,500. Owner on premises. Two blocks from Cass avenue car line. 5653 Roosevelt Place.

FOR RENT.

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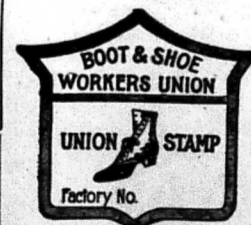
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You help better shoemaking conditions. You get better shoes for the money. You help your own Labor Position. You abolish Child Labor.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Subscribers changing their residence are requested to promptly notify this office of new address. Also state old address. The Press Committee meets every second Friday in month. Complaints concerning business or editorial management must be made in writing and addressed to Labor Press Committee, 212 South Fourth Street.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL



The Allied Printing Trades Council calls your attention to the above label. It is made in different sizes, and is furnished to the printing establishments employing union men. We request the cooperation of all union men, as well as the business men of the city, and ask that they insist upon it being in the office patronized by them, and that it appears on the printing.

SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1900 for Debs and Harriman..... 96,931
In 1904 for Debs and Hanford..... 408,230
In 1908 for Debs and Hanford..... 423,898

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867 30,000
1877 494,000
1887 931,000
1893 2,585,000
1898 4,515,000
1903 6,825,000
1906 over 7,000,000

Their Work Will Tell

We feel proud of Milwaukee.

The Socialists everywhere feel proud of Milwaukee.

The Trade Unionists feel proud of Milwaukee.

The Socialists and Trade Unionists of Milwaukee feel proud of themselves.

We have good reason to feel proud of the great work of April 5, 1910, that has made Milwaukee famous.

The lesson taught by Milwaukee is a good one for every Union man—and especially for that class of Socialists who only three years ago made a desperate attempt to expel some of the leading Milwaukee comrades from the Socialist party.

No doubt, those same ultra-revolutionary Utopian Socialists may have been the first ones to congratulate Victor L. Berger and Emil Seidel last week.

Nothing succeeds like success and the shallow-minded, ultra-radicals of yesterday are the unreliable opportunists of to-morrow.

In all those "days of trials and tribulations" the rank and file of the St. Louis Socialists stood bravely and consistently with their Milwaukee comrades.

Hence we are entitled to a little of the Milwaukee victory pride.

But at this time we desire to advise the Socialists everywhere, especially those active in the Trade Unions, to be moderate and considerate in handling the "Milwaukee club." Let us not kill the good effect of the Milwaukee victory by everlastingly talking Milwaukee victory in the unpleasant policeman's style.

We ourselves—you and we—must get right down to work and work like our Milwaukee comrades and brothers have been working for the last fifteen or twenty years.

Emil Seidel and the other comrades elected to public office will do good work, great work, while in office. We know it, because we know these comrades and their good work in the past.

And whenever they do some good and great work we shall keep you informed of it through the columns of our Socialist press.

Hence, if you wish to extend the Milwaukee way of doing things, you must increase the circulation of the Socialist press that has always upheld the Milwaukee policy, because it is the real, reliable policy of the International Social Democracy.

The Bergers, Gaylords, Thompsons, etc., are no strangers to the St. Louis comrades. They have been active in St. Louis in almost every campaign of the last decade. Our platforms and programs were in line with theirs, but the capitalists did not like their work and ours; the Democratic and Republican labor politicians did not like their work and ours; the crooks and "go-betweens" did not like their work and ours; the "undergrounders" parading under the cloak of "clear-cut, scientific, revolutionary Socialism" did not like their work and ours. And they have had good reason not to like it; for the real Socialist work will put the entire anti-Socialist conglomeration out of commission.

From now on Milwaukee will no longer be judged by the victory of April 5, but by the work of the party and its representatives elected.

Now watch Milwaukee! Watch the Socialists at work! Watch the Socialist Party in power! Look for the results!

You will soon come to this conclusion: "Milwaukee is O. K.!" Milwaukee needs no longer any watching! The Milwaukee Socialist administration will take good care of the public affairs of that city.

The Free Bridge

Many delegates were surprised at a recent meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union when it developed during a discussion that the "Free Bridge" is going to be a first-class scab article. Now we are beginning to understand why work progresses so slowly. The Williamsburg bridge, across the East River, in New York, was completed a year ahead of time by union labor. We want more inhabitants for St. Louis,

but there are already too many rats. Give us men!—*Printing Trades Magazine.*

Organized Labor, for many years, carried on the Free Bridge Propaganda work.

Organized Labor pushed the propaganda for the bond issue and carried the "Free Bridge" election.

Organized Labor hoped that the Free Bridge would be built by Union labor.

Organized Labor was fooled.

Organized Labor was fooled by the Democratic Rolla Wells administration.

Organized Labor was fooled by the Republican Kreismann administration.

Union Labor worked and voted for the Democratic machine of Capitalism—and got it in the neck.

Union Labor worked and voted for the Republican machine of Capitalism—and got it in the neck.

And Union Labor will continue to get it in the neck so long as Union Labor votes for the political parties of Capitalism.

Have you the right to expect anything else?

Ye members of Trade Unions, why do you not elect your bosses or some capitalist corporation lawyers to represent your local unions at your national Trade Union and A. F. of L. conventions?

Why not, Because your bosses and the corporation lawyers could not represent your trade or class interests!

Perfectly correct?

But why do we play these monkey and monkeyette roles in politics? Can't you see the point?

If you can't, write to Mayor-elect Emil Seidel, of Milwaukee, for a dose of "Eye-Opener for Democratic and Republican Wage Workers."

The "eye-opener" was applied in Milwaukee, Tuesday, April 5, and the effect was most wonderful. Seidel's medicine worked on the Democratic and Republican politicians like electric paste on cockroaches.

There are too many "leading union men" that maintain demoralizing relations with capitalist party politicians. They count on their "influence" with politicians in office to have the city's work done under union conditions. A few sops are sometimes thrown to Organized Labor in this way, but when a real job like the Free Bridge comes along, the politicians serve Capitalism first and next they spit upon Union Labor and turn the work over to scab contractors.

Union officials who are coquetting and huckstering with capitalist politicians, Democratic or Republican, usually wax fat and look prosperous, while the rank and file have to pay the piper. The net result is that much of the city's work is done under non-union conditions, and the long-looked-for Free Bridge will be a Free Scab Bridge.

It is time for every union man to make up his mind to put a stop to this kind of "labor politics" at the expense of Organized Labor. Instead of trucking to capitalist politicians we must elect our own men, on our own working class party ticket and on a working class platform; men who are of, for, and by the working class. Then the huckstering of alleged "influence" will come to a sudden end. It will then be a case of the working class attending to its own business, without fear or favor. Milwaukee has shown the way—have we the intelligence to profit by the example?

If not, there'll be more unpleasant surprises like the Democratic-Republican Free Municipal Scab Bridge.

To Robert Hunter

These lines are strictly personal.

They are addressed to Robert Hunter.

For his own sake and for the benefit of the Socialist and Trade Union movement!

We are no hero-worshippers, but there are times when it becomes necessary to tell the truth about comrades and their work in and for the movement.

In a recent issue of the Chicago *Daily Socialist*, Comrade Robert Hunter publishes an article, "A Frank Confession." We confess that we feel very keenly the injustice done to the comrade by critics whose only and sole work in the movement seems to be to criticize everything and everybody, at the same time forgetting to perform their share of the constructive work.

Comrade Hunter writes:

"Recently there have been a few comrades who have rather savagely criticised my work in the *New York Call*. I still consider that those criticisms were entirely unjustified, were indeed intentional misunderstandings, nevertheless I believe that my readers would have some justification for thinking my recent work of a pretty poor quality.

"Very likely I am becoming stale, as writers are apt to do. In any case my work is no longer satisfying to myself. It isn't as good as I would like, or as forcible, or as clear or as simple. And in addition, I find that my writing has become the cause of wrangling which I feel is both hurtful to the paper and to the cause.

"And so I make this frank confession. And I am led to believe that perhaps the best thing I can do now is to write less and to turn my energies into other lines of party work.

"As the owners of this paper are its readers, I feel that I should say what I have to say to them and to announce to them that for a time at least I shall only write occasionally when it seems to me there is something to be said that I could say as well, or perchance, better than the next man.

We insist that Comrade Hunter continue his good work as editorial writer for the Socialist press.

Without fear of being accused of flattery or favoritism, the editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR desires to say that Robert Hunter is the ablest and most popular writer in the Socialist and Trade Union press of America.

The militant Socialist and progressive Trade Unionist appreciates Hunter's writings. In plain, clear language, without the least attempt to appear scholarly or "clear-cut" and "scientific," he presents the most vital subjects in a manner which is both attractive and instructive. The Socialist Party press, and many, if not most of the leading Trade Union journals are publishing Hunter's excellent articles.

Robert Hunter is not a "horny-handed son of toil," but in handling the problems of interest to the wageworkers and pertaining to the modern Socialist and Trade Union movement he is second to none in the field of American journalism.

No, Comrade Hunter, you have no right to feel disgusted.

You are doing much good to the movement. Your editorial pen is needed to-day more than ever before.

Let the "savage criticism" go on—some people may not be able to do anything better, but you keep up the good work!

Machinists' Journal, United Mine Workers' Journal, Shoe Workers' Journal, Miners' Magazine, Switchmen's Journal, Typographical Journal, Journeymen Tailors' Journal, etc., etc., with a circulation of hundreds of thousands of copies, publish your Socialist articles. Every Socialist organ publishes your contributions. Think of the great educational work you are doing! And this work you wish to discontinue? No, you shall not lay aside the pen that has contributed so much toward the Socialist education of the American wageworker.

Remember the words of the great Florentine philosopher, so aptly quoted by Karl Marx in the first volume of "Das Kapital":

"Segui il tuo corso, e lascia dir le genti!"

The Creecy Trial Farce

The Creecy trial is over.

Edmond Creecy was declared "guilty" and discharged as Chief of Police.

Every charge against Creecy was a farce.

The entire Creecy trial was a farce.

This is the opinion of the average citizen, poor or rich, whose vision of decency, fair play and justice is not yet obscured by rotten party machine politics or by carefully disguised personal or class interests.

With Edmond Creecy an honest man left the police headquarters. He was found "guilty," but on charges so flimsy that a six-year-old child will not fail to notice some "ulterior motive" on the part of those who acted both as accusers, plaintiffs and judges in the case.

Old man Creecy was forced out of office, but the verdict of "guilty" pronounced on him by Commissioners Laird, Bland & Co., and our capitalist Puppet-Mayor Kreismann was a boomerang.

The people of St. Louis, i. e., those who do their own thinking, will not hesitate to pronounce their verdict, which reads:

"Police Commissioners Laird, Bland & Co. and Puppet-Mayor Kreismann are guilty of gross violation of their official duties; Edmond Creecy is not guilty!"

We repeat: The Healy-Police Relief Fund excitement worked up by the subsidized daily press was considered the most opportune time to get rid of Chief Creecy.

There were three distinct "interests" lined up against old man Creecy:

(1.) The big business interests represented by Van Cleave's Citizens' Alliance and Manufacturers' Association.

(2.) The Republican party machine interests, with an eye on the police machinery as a factor to carry the November elections.

(3.) The personal interests as represented by Chief of Detectives Smith & Co.

President Laird, of the Board, should now be placed on trial, and if found guilty, be kicked out of office without delay. If he had any decency or civic pride about him, he would resign, but he hasn't, because, if he had, he would not have made the public statements he did.

In an interview published in the *Post-Dispatch* of March 24, i. e., two weeks before the Creecy trial, President Laird of the Police Board made this statement:

"We had been hoping that Creecy would see what was best for him and resign, but since he wants to fight, we will have it out. * * * The charges against the Chief will probably not be especially serious, and will be based mostly on his physical and mental incapacity. We anticipate considerable turmoil this spring in the city through possible strikes, and felt that we needed a strong man in the Chief's office."

Governor Hadley knew of this statement of Police Commissioner Laird. Laird was the principal accuser, he was the principal plaintiff, he was the principal juror, he presided at the Creecy trial.

Governor Hadley was fully acquainted with these plain facts.

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union took the matter up and demanded Laird's resignation as president and member of the Board of Police Commissioners.

Governor Hadley, as a careful newspaper reader, knew of this action of Organized Labor. But all Governor Hadley did was to assert that Chief Creecy would have a fair trial.

Did Governor Hadley not know that all of his talk of a fair trial was wind in view of the fact that Laird, Bland & Co. had fixed up unfair charges in an unfair, ungentlemanly way by unfair means? Having done this, Laird, Bland & Co. unfairly acted as accusers, judges and jurors to unfairly railroad old man Creecy out of office.

Hon. Governor, where does the fairness come in? Where was your bosom friend, Kreismann, at the critical moment? He lined up with Laird, Bland & Co., and Chief Creecy had to go.

By upholding Laird & Co., Governor Hadley sanctions Laird's P.-D. interview of March 24, 1910.

There is something rotten in Denmark—in the Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis. Governor Hadley, Puppet-Mayor Kreismann & Co. are in need of a Republican police machine, and they are anxious to accomplish their purpose during this present disgraceful Creecy trial maneuver. Governor Hadley played the role of the hypocrite throughout the Healy-Police Relief scandal and Creecy trial, but the people may soon be in a position to see through the slick game.

LATER: Police Commissioner Bland resigned and Governor Hadley graciously accepted the resignation. Bland remained, or was allowed to remain, in the Police Board until Chief Creecy was railroaded out of office. Bland was the man who "prepared" the charges against Creecy. Comment is superfluous.

Surprising Frankness

The *Republic*, after reciting the platform on which the Socialist party of Milwaukee was swept into power, is moved to say:

"We are more than willing that Milwaukee should be the city selected to furnish this demonstration to the nation." The especially obnoxious character of the following planks must have thoroughly impressed those included in the "we."

"Street car company to sprinkle streets.

"A seat for every passenger in the street cars."

"Three-cent street car fare."

"Cheaper gas."

"Cheaper and better light."

"Corporations to pay their full share of taxes."

Those familiar with conditions in St. Louis will find nothing surprising about the Old Gal's views, except, perhaps, the candor of their expression.

W.M. P. MASON.

UNION SECRETARIES AND BUSINESS AGENTS
 ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN FACTS CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS STRIKES, MEETINGS, TRADE CONDITIONS, GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE WORKERS. ITEMS FOR PUBLICATION IN THE SAME WEEK'S ISSUE SHOULD REACH THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN TUESDAY EVENING. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS:
ST. LOUIS LABOR, 212 South Fourth St.

FROM THE FIELD OF UNION LABOR

THE NEW HOME OF OUR PRESS

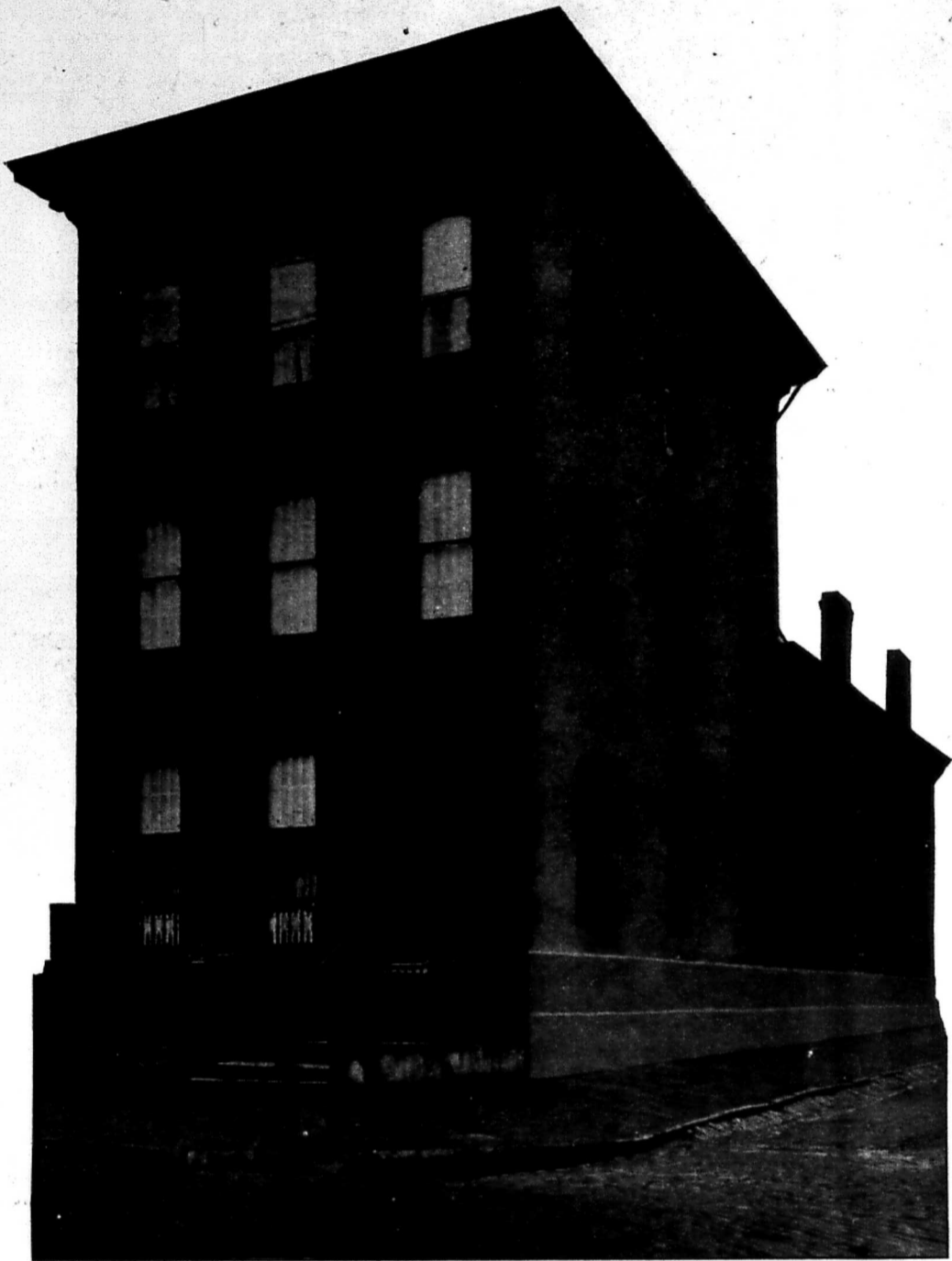


PHOTO BY KAUT.

The Building No. 966 Chouteau Ave. Bought by the Labor Publishing Co. for the Socialist Press of St. Louis

Carpenters' District Council Takes Great Interest in New Printing Plant. Appropriates \$500.00 for Labor Press

Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, at a well-attended meeting at its headquarters, on Olive and Garrison, last Tuesday evening, took action on the labor press question. After listening to a committee, the Council considered the matter very carefully and on motion, decided to buy \$500.00 worth of stock in the Labor Publishing Co.

These are busy days for the St. Louis comrades. Confronted by important Congressional and State elections, the St. Louis Socialists are anxious to get their own printing plant in operation before the opening of the campaign.

As reported in last week's ST. LOUIS LABOR, everything is progressing nicely. The transfer of the building, No. 966 Chouteau avenue, has been effected through the Tombridge Agency, in a most creditable manner, and with almost no expenses, although the purchasing price of the property is \$9,000.00. In other words: the Tombridge Agency donated the cost of their services to the Labor Publishing Co., for the good of the cause.

The alterations in the building, the moving of the jobbing office to the new location, the erection of the machinery, etc., will take considerable time, and as the present occupants may not move out before May 1, it is hardly possible that the new plant will be in operation before the middle of May.

The financial contributions are coming in with encouraging promptness. Several organizations which subscribed stock have not yet turned the money over, but will do so within a week or two, and the amounts will then be duly acknowledged in these columns.

Metal Polishers' Union, No. 13, of St. Louis comes forth with a \$25.00 donation for our own printing plant. No doubt, a number of other organizations will follow the good example.

With a \$9,000 building, a \$2,000 job printing establishment, a \$4,000 Linotype machine, and the expenses caused by moving, alterations, etc., our comrades and friends will readily see the necessity of doing a little more hustling for financial support, in order that we may put our printing establishment on a sound business basis and ensure its immediate and permanent success.

That our Socialist press has quite a number of reliable friends outside of St. Louis can again be seen by the financial report in this week's ST. LOUIS LABOR.

Comrades of St. Louis, what we are doing to-day should have been done four or five years ago. But it is never too late to do the right

thing at the right time. Now is the time to lay the cornerstone and the foundation for the greater Socialist movement, which will follow in the footsteps of our brave comrades in Milwaukee and in the near future plant the banner of Socialism and Organized Labor on the St. Louis City Hall.

During the week ending Monday, April 11, the following contributions have been received:

	Shares.	Paid.
Frank Thoebus	on acct	\$ 4.00
Bakers' Union, No. 6, Philadelphia, Pa	donation	5.30
William Reznicek	1	5.00
Bakers' Union, No. 45, Boston, Mass.	donation	5.00
Kranken Kasse, Br. 196, Denver, Colo.	donation	1.00
E. V. Higgins	2	2.00
"M. K."	2	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 71, St. Louis	50	250.00
Gothold Weder	donation	1.00
J. H. Pickard	on acct	1.00
Max Jahn, Utica, N. Y.	donation	.50
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 76, Roslindale, Mass.	donation	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 125, Cincinnati, O.	donation	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 61, Trenton, N. J.	donation	5.00
Brewery Engineers & Firemen, Guttenberg, N. J.	donation	2.00
Adolph J. Becker, Brooklyn, N. Y.	donation	2.00
A. Zuckermann	donation	.50
L. G. Pope	on acct	5.00
Gottlieb Lochmann	1	5.00
Joseph Mauquoi	1	5.00
Metal Polishers' Union, No. 13, St. Louis	donation	25.00
Louis H. Schwarze	2	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 137, Adams, Mass.	donation	1.00
Brewery Workers' Union, No. 142, Georgetown Wash.	donation	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 222, Terre Haute, Ind.	donation	1.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 245, Brooklyn, N. Y.	donation	2.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 134, Toledo, O.	donation	10.00
F. W. Tuebel	1	5.00
F. C. Schnell	on acct	5.00
Journeyman Tailors' Union, No. 11, St. Louis	10	50.00
Henry Struckhoff	1	5.00
Vincent Hahn	1	5.00
Brewery Laborers' Union, No. 262, St. Louis	1	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 226, Staunton, Ill.	donation	1.00
Michael Yozutte	1	5.00
Alois Mayer	1	5.00
Valentin Heiser	on acct	1.00
Joseph Hahn	on acct	5.00
Charles Blasberg	on acct	5.00
Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 226, Staunton, Ill.	donation	5.00
F. C. Berg	1	5.00
Adam Reis	2	10.00

Jacob Wunsch	on acct	2.00
William H. Worman	on acct	1.00
Receipts for the week	.78	\$479.30
Previously reported	1,395	6,695.00
Total	1,473	\$7,174.30

Cleveland Baseball Club Unfair

Appeal by Building Trades Council and Printing Trades Council of Cleveland, O.

To Our Trades Union Baseball Fans in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit:

Greeting—The Cleveland Baseball Club's Officers gave the Trades Unions of Cleveland definite promises that all of the work building their new stands would be done by Union Labor.

Open Shop.
 Much to our surprise the General Contract was let to an OPEN SHOP contractor. We called him up to find out if it was to be a Union Job, and he said very emphatically that it was NOT, he was going to run it OPEN SHOP and the job was given to him with that distinct understanding.

Employers' Dollars Bigger Than Workingmen's Quarters.
 A Committee of Business Agents called on President Kilfoyl at once, calling his attention to the promises made and insisting that he live up to them. All the satisfaction they got from him was that he (Kilfoyl) reserved the right to change his mind. He had been asked by the Employing interests in Cleveland to make the job OPEN SHOP; their dollars in the GRAND STAND looked better to him than the Workingmen's quarters in the Bleachers; he had saved several thousand dollars in the contract cost by letting it OPEN SHOP, and he was willing to take the consequences. He did not believe we could keep half a dozen people away from the game by all the boycotting we could do, "so do your worst, the job is going up OPEN SHOP," and you know what that means.

Scab Printing.
 So as to show definitely that their hostility to organized labor was not confined to the Building Trades, they let their contract for Printing last week to a notorious Rat Printing establishment.

The time has come THIS SEASON of 1910, for you and us to emphatically demonstrate to the Cleveland and other Base Ball Magnates that they cannot get any of our or our friends' money to help pay for SCAB Printing and SCAB Base Ball Stands.

Let Your Slogan Be, and Carry It to Your Friends,
DON'T GO TO THE BASE BALL GAME WHEN THE CLEVELANDS PLAY.

Organized labor must win. We can only win this fight with your active, aggressive assistance, so do YOUR VERY BEST. IT MIGHT BE YOUR TURN NEXT YEAR.

Yours fraternally,
**BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,
 ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.**

Marx & Haas in Hot Water

The Iowa Retail Clothiers' Association Will Investigate the Sears, Roebuck & Co. "Co-Partnership" of the Anti-Union Firm

The retail clothing merchants throughout the country are waking up; they are beginning to realize that the Marx & Haas Clothing Company is not only trying to annihilate Union labor (a vain attempt!), but by the connection and business relations of this anti-Union firm with the Chicago catalogue house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the retail merchants within 500 miles of Chicago are placed in a position where they would assist in digging their own graves.

We are informed that the Iowa State Retail Clothiers' Association is now investigating the Marx & Haas Clothing Company's connections with that Mail Order or Catalogue house in Chicago.

Since receiving the letter from the Illinois merchant (which was published in ST. LOUIS LABOR of two weeks ago, we have further investigated and found that Marx & Haas, for some time past, have made almost daily shipments to Sears, Roebuck & Co. Furthermore, the editor of ST. LOUIS LABOR is in possession of reliable information to the effect that from 25 to 30 per cent of all the shipments of the Marx & Haas Clothing Company go to the big catalogue house in Chicago.

The United Garment Workers will continue the battle into which they were forced by the Marx & Haas Company. It is a fight for justice and fair play, and Organized Labor will be victorious. It is a fight for the honor and success of Union labor.

Contributions for the Locked-out Employees of Marx & Haas.

A. A. Street car men, 260, Chicago	\$100.00
U. G. W. of A., Local 12, Columbus, O.	7.00
Painters' Union, No. 157, Peoria, Ill.	25.00
Cement Construction F. S. L. W., Chicago	25.00
Street Car Men, East St. Louis	25.00
On account of C. T. and L. U. assessment—	
Teamsters, 751	3.75
Colored Waiters, 353	1.25
Pipe Covers, 1	1.90

O. W. GOODIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Peace in Brewery Trades

Practically all the Union Contracts Signed Up and Allied Brewery Trades Council Will Give Finishing Touch

THERE WILL BE NO STRIKE TROUBLE

There will not be any strike trouble in the St. Louis brewery industry.

After two weeks' of conferences between the Brewery proprietors and the representatives of the unions employed in and about the breweries, agreements have been reached and practically all the contracts of the unions affiliated with Allied Brewery Trades Council signed. There has been a general increase of wages and improvement of work conditions conceded in the new contracts. The contracts of all the United Brewery Workers' local unions are signed up.

By the time this writing reaches our readers the remaining contracts may be signed up.

As we said in our last week's report, hardly ever before has there been such unity of action on the part of Organized Labor as at this

time in St. Louis. The Brewery Workers had the undivided support of the movement. On the other hand it is generally admitted that the employers tried to do the right thing, and this made it comparatively easy to remove the obstacles in the way toward reaching an understanding.

120,000 Socialist Parade

Socialist Discipline During Tremendous Demonstration Makes the Enemies Feel Very Cheap

Universal Suffrage for Prussian Legislature Demanded

Berlin, April 10.—At least 120,000 Socialists and Radicals took part to-day in the most impressive demonstration ever held in Berlin in favor of suffrage reform in Prussia. From 11 o'clock in the morning the streets resounded from the march of squads of earnest-looking men from every precinct in the city toward the Humboldt-Hain, the Friedrichshain and Treptow Park, where Police Commissioner von Jagow had sanctioned open-air meetings.

Owing to the recent outspoken criticism of the police methods in the repression of popular expression of will, the Police Commissioner had withdrawn his former prohibition on assurance from the Socialist leaders that no disturbances would occur and that traffic would not be disturbed. Men and women gathered at the district headquarters of the Socialists at an early hour and from there marched off in groups of 100, under control of stewards wearing red arm bands, toward the allotted meeting places.

POLICE DISAPPEAR.

There was no shouting or singing as the crowds passed through the streets, from which the police seemed to have disappeared as if by magic. Squads arrived at the parks about 1 o'clock with military precision. There they gathered around sixteen improvised and numbered platforms, from which, at the sound of a bugle, Socialist and Radical members of the Reichstag and Landtag began addresses in which they vehemently denounced the injustices of the present system of elections. For an hour and a half the orators continued amid deafening cheers, and at 2:30 another bugle sounded, and for one minute utter silence prevailed.

Then a resolution, declaring that it was the determination of those gathered together to fight for reform until victory had been won for the people, was passed by acclamation. Enthusiastic scenes ensued and there was great cheering for the rights of the democracy, while 100,000 voices broke into the stirring strains of the workmen's Marseillaise and the song of freedom, but they desisted on orders from the leaders.

GARRISON KEPT AT BARRACKS.

The meetings then disbanded, the original groups marching off as they had come, without the slightest disorder. The entire Berlin garrison was confined to barracks all day as a measure of precaution, but the services of the military were not required.

Twelve meetings were held in halls in the suburbs, and these also passed off without untoward incident.

The most significant features of to-day's manifestation were the orderly manner in which it was conducted, the police in the future having no reason for refusing Socialists' requests for open-air assemblages, and the co-operation between the Socialists and Radicals, this being the first time in which they joined in such a demonstration, indicating the depth of feeling among the workers regarding the necessity of suffrage reform.

Commissioner von Jagow, who, in civilian clothes, witnessed the demonstration, was utterly surprised at the discipline and good order.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS GAIN GREAT VICTORY.

Berlin, April 8.—There was great astonishment when it was announced yesterday that the Democratic Union, for the first time in the history of Prussia, had obtained permission from the authorities to hold an open-air meeting Sunday to discuss franchise reform, but there was greater amazement to-day when it was learned that the Socialists had received a similar concession. They applied for permission to hold open-air meetings in Treptow Park and at Friedrichshain on Sunday, and to their own and everybody else's surprise they obtained it. The burgomaster of Berlin and the burgomasters of the two districts were first approached. They consented, subject to the approval of Police President von Jagow. The deputation which visited the latter were almost dumbfounded by his complacency. "Why, certainly," was his virtual reply. He, however, stipulated a few conditions, namely, that traffic should not be hindered, that there should be no long processions and no banners, and that the organizers should undertake to control the manifestations. The stipulations were willingly accepted, and there is every likelihood that things will go as smoothly as a picnic.

This remarkable concession, which revolutionizes Prussian official methods, is ascribed to the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The ultra-Conservatives are furiously indignant. They already see Prussia going to the dogs, and the abandonment of everything that makes life worth living.

A Little Family Trouble Among Miners

We have received the following communication with the request to publish:

The friends of Frank J. Hayes, former Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America, Springfield, Ill., decided to give him a "send-off" on April 1st, the day he took his new office as Vice President of the Miners' National Organization, and to that end purchased flowers, banners and other decorations which they placed in the hands of a Springfield friend, now residing in Indianapolis. Their instructions were carried out, and on March 31st the Vice President's rooms in the State Life Building, Indianapolis, were decorated with flowers, to which were attached the cards of Hayes' friends, wishing him a pleasant and successful administration. Everything promised well for a joyous surprise to Hayes, when he came to take charge. But the real unexpected surprise came several hours later when President T. L. Lewis entered the Vice President's office and noted the flowers and banners. He angrily demanded who was responsible for the decorations, ordered them taken down at once, put in boxes, and taken away by the interested parties. Of course his instructions were carried out, with the exception that the flowers were not taken out of the office, but remained in the boxes where they were placed.

Mr. Lewis later endeavored to excuse his action by saying that Mr. Hayes would not occupy the Vice Presidential suite of rooms at headquarters as has been the custom for eight years, but that he would be assigned to field duty as an organizer. He said there had been much comment concerning the increased cost of his administration over that of his predecessor, John Mitchell, and that he would place the Vice President in the field as one method of economy. Mr. Hayes' friends say they have anticipated this move from the first. It seems that Mr. Hayes was not President Lewis' choice for Vice President, but that he was the choice of the rank and file was indicated by his majority over the Lewis candidate of thirty-three thousand votes in the December election. Mr. Hayes' friends predict that Lewis will send him to some obscure district, Alabama or West Virginia, for example, where he will be too far removed to participate directly in the affairs of the organization, of which he is one of the official heads.

When interviewed concerning the matter by a reporter, one of Mr. Hayes' friends said: "No, I am not at all surprised to learn of Mr. Lewis' action. He is naturally of an envious, jealous disposition, and

therefore considered our welcome to Hayes a personal insult to himself."

Mr. Hayes, although but 28 years of age, has risen rapidly to the front. He is very popular in his native State of Illinois, as evinced by his 50,000 majority in the recent miners' national election.

Among the contributors to his intended welcome to the miners' national headquarters were many of the leading men of the organization, including John Mitchell.

EAST ST. LOUIS CONVENTION RECOMMENDS ACTION ON MATTER AT STATE MEETING.

The United Mine Workers of America in convention in East St. Louis, Saturday, placed an emphatic stamp of disapproval upon what a resolution adopted termed the Czar-like action of Thomas Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The resolution censured the president for permitting malice to influence him against an officer of the union from Illinois. The resolution declares the acts of Lewis are acts of dictation and not in accordance with the principles of the United Mine Workers of America.

The East St. Louis meeting constituted the convention of the sub-district of District No. 12, including Belleville district and eight Illinois counties, comprising 15,000 miners.

The action of the convention was taken after prolonged argument and grew out of the alleged arbitrary action of President Lewis in refusing to recognize Frank Hayes of Collinsville, Ill., vice-president, and Frank Farrington of Streator, Ill., a director. The Illinois miners say the action of the president has left Illinois without representation in the national organization.

There are 60,000 miners in Illinois. The East St. Louis convention recommended the matter be made a special order of business at the approaching State convention.

District officers were elected Saturday, as follows: Thomas J. Reynolds, Collinsville, president; R. J. Wilson, Marissa, vice-president; Adolph Germer, Mt. Olive, secretary and treasurer; executive board: J. C. Mullins, Centralia; Lucien Kennett, New Baden; John C. Schuck, Collinsville; Adolph Schnipper, Belleville; M. B. Harth, Glen Carbon; Thomas J. Quinn, Gillespie.

THE POSTOFFICE GRAFT

Champ Clark Tells the House Rules Committee Big Republicans and Big Democrats Will go to Prison if Truth is Known

Washington, April 9.—The alleged shortages of more than \$60,000 at the United States treasury and of the collector of customs at St. Louis, which, it is charged, have been in existence since 1906, were discussed by the new rules committee of the house at its first meeting to-day.

Representative Champ Clark of Missouri told his fellow committee-men that "the federal offices at St. Louis had long been passed around in a little clique and that if an investigation could be had, a lot of big fellows out there would be sent to the penitentiary."

"It would get some Republicans, and it might get some Democrats and I don't care if it does," added Mr. Clark.

"The only thing I want," said Representative Shackelford, "is to be assured by this committee that there will be no whitewashing."

DEBS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

1200 Students and Friends Listen to Eloquent Speaker

New York, April 10.—For once in its history, Columbia University was the scene of a real radical proletarian meeting, and the student body was stirred by Eugene V. Debs as it has seldom been stirred. For an hour and half Debs held his hearers spellbound. He had been scheduled to speak in Earl Hall, the auditorium where public addresses at the university are always given, but long before the appointed hour it was evident that the hall was not large enough.

The audience could not have been crowded into three Earl Halls. At the last moment it was necessary to move to the largest room that could be found in the university, the Horace Mann Auditorium, which seats about 1,200 people. And even it was hardly large enough.

When Debs arrived at 4 o'clock there was scarcely a seat to be had. His entrance was the signal for a most unacademic outburst of applause which was continued vociferously for several minutes. The speaker was introduced by Gilbert T. Hirsh, the president of the Columbia University Socialist Society, in a brief speech in which he complimented the university on the opportunity it had been given of hearing Debs.

When the tall figure of Debs arose to begin the address, the prolonged applause of the audience again interrupted him. The speech itself was a brilliant one, rising at times to almost inspired moments of pathos or denunciation, and touched ever and again with the keen but kindly humor of which Eugene V. Debs is a master. It was the real stuff—unadulterated; and the spectacle of a university audience and one of the most conservative universities in the conservative East at that, listening intently to an exposition of history, economics and sociology, by a man who, to use his own words, was, at the age of thirteen, working on a railroad and at sixteen firing a freight engine, was illuminating in the extreme.

A Sacred Call to Action

BY MOTHER JONES.

There are in our federal prisons some eight or ten Mexican revolutionists who have been silently railroaded to the American bastilles at the behest of the worst tyrants which ever cursed God's earth, Diaz of Mexico.

Some humane congressmen have introduced a bill of inquiry asking the attorney general to explain why as revolutionists these men are held. I beg of you in the name of freedom to flood Congress with letters demanding that this investigation be pushed through Congress.

Don't fail! the cause of justice falls on you. You hear the pleading of your brothers from behind the capitalist bastilles.

Men and women, save those brave brothers of the Revolution!

SOCIALISTS' GAIN IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 9.—The official poll of the vote cast at the aldermanic elections on Tuesday last shows a small gain for the Socialist party. The vote for the Socialist candidate totals 15,192, as against 14,378 in the April, 1909, election.

Bartenders' Union Local 51

Patronize only Saloons displaying Union Bar Card. and where the Bartenders wear the Blue Button



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They want the men to fall at their feet and ask them for a job, so they can pay the employes small wages and work them the hours they feel like.

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Dalies, R.	1027 Allen av.	Marschall, L.	2908 S Broadway
Dittmar, Frank	4251 Schiller Pl.	Master Bakers,	938 S Taylor av.
Eckert, Theo, F.	2869 Salena st.	Messerschmidt, P.	2225 Cherokee st.
Enz, Aug.	6700 S Broadway	Michalke, F. L.	1901 Utah st.
Flabb, Julius,	1301 Wyoming St.	Mueller, Fred	2012 Gravois av.
Fischer, Wm. F.	5600-Compton Ave.	Nichols, E. S.	4136 N Newstead s
Foerster, Chas. J.	5228 Virginia av.	Nowack, Frank R.	616-18 Louisa Ave.
Fuchs, Frank	2301 Plover Ave.	Old Homestead Bky	1038 N Vandeventer
Geiger, H.	1901 Lami st.	Papendick B'ky Co	3609-11 N 22d st.
Graf, Ferd	2201 S 2nd st.	Rahm, A.	3001 Rutger st.
Hahn Bakery Co.	2801-5 S. 7th st.	Redle, Geo.	2100 Lynch st.
Halleman, Jos.	2022 Cherokee st.	Reichelt, H.	3701 S Jefferson
Hartman, Ferd	1917 Madison st.	Rother, Paul	Lemay Ferry Rd.
Hoefel, Fred	3448 S Broadway	Rottler, M.	3500 Illinois av.
Hollenberg, C.	918 Manchester	Rube, W.	1301 Shenandoah st
Huber, Math.	1824 S 10th st.	Schmerber, Jos.	3679 S Broadway
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Huss, Fr.	7728 S Broadway	Schueler, Fred	3402 S Jefferson at
Imhof, F.	1801 Lynch st.	Seib Bros.	2522 S Broadway
Knebel, Adam	2577 Emerson Ave.	Speck, Geo.	311 W Stein st.
Kubik F. J.	1723 S 11th st.	Vidlack, Rudolf	2005 S. 11th St.
Laubis, Herm.	1958 Withnell av.	Vogler, Mrs. G.	3605 S Broadway
Lay, Fred	8509 S Broadway	Weiner, M.	1625 Carr St.
Leimbach, Rud.	1820 Arsenal st.	Witt, F. A.	3558 Nebraska av.
Links, John A.	2907 S 13th st.	Wolf, S.	3110 S 7th st.
Lorenz, H.	2700 Arsenal st.	Zwick, Mich.	7701-3 Virginia av.

GET YOUR HAMMER AND KNOCK THE BREAD TRUST. KEEP ON KNOCKING TILL THE SIDEWALK IS CLEARED OF ALL THE HEYDT-FREUND-MCKINNEY-CONDON-HAUCK-HOERR-WELLE-BOETTNER-HOME AND ST. LOUIS BAKERIES BREAD BOXES. ALL THESE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE BOYCOTTED BREAD TRUST WHICH REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE BAKERS' UNION.

Press Comments on Milwaukee Elections

Chicago Daily Socialist:

"Capitalism received a defeat in Milwaukee. Therefore the press of the entire country is telling 'how it all happened.' The Chicago capitalist papers have all had editorials on the subject. They all agree that the Socialists of Milwaukee were not the real thing, anyhow, and that they will not blow up the city or start a revolution. Of course, the fact that they are genuine Socialists, a part of the great international Socialist movement, is just the thing that makes it certain that they never contemplated doing anything of the kind. To appreciate the real, unconscious humor of these editorials, however, it is necessary to recall the Milwaukee papers in the days immediately preceding the election. Their columns were filled with descriptions of horrible things that would happen if the Socialists gained power. They declared that the Socialists were going to 'nail the red flag to the city hall flagstaff,' that they were about to confiscate all property, and especially the homes of the workers. Fervid orators conjured up pictures of the French revolution from the pages of old text books and held them up as forecasts of the Socialist administration. Paid advertisements, inserted by the Republican candidates, assured Milwaukee voters that the Socialists were plotting a bloody revolution and were prepared to back up their desperate plans with bullets. Now that the election is over, and it is fairly certain that the Socialists will do just what they promised—give the city a clean, able administration, using all the powers of the municipality for the benefit of the wage-working class, without making any foolish breaks, the capitalist press is preparing to shout, 'That is just what our parties meant to do.' So they are calling attention to the planks which the Republican and Democratic parties stole from the Socialist party the week before election.

"They do not tell that these planks were not taken until the Socialist victory was certain, and that they were added only with the desperate hope of fooling the voters. The voters refused to be fooled. They knew that the Milwaukee Republicans and the Milwaukee Democrats were part of the national parties, whose principles are at complete antagonism with the borrowed finery with which the Milwaukee politicians sought to bedeck themselves. The voters also knew that the Socialists were part of a great international movement whose principles were identical with those held by the Milwaukee representatives of the movement. Therefore the voters believed that the Socialists would keep their promises and that the other parties would not."

The New York Call:

"For Socialist success in Milwaukee is not the result of a passing popular mood. Nor of a transient outburst of general indignation against the corruption of both capitalist parties. Nor of a sudden and merely instinctive revolt of labor against the excesses of capitalist oppression. The Socialist triumph in Milwaukee has been reared slowly and laboriously upon solid foundations. The vote of the Socialist candidates for the mayoralty during the last twelve years was as follows:

1898	2,414	1906	16,837
1900	2,473	1908	20,887
1902	8,453	1910	27,622
1904	15,056		

"There were years in which the vote showed hardly any growth, but never was there any actual loss. This alone is a remarkable achievement, due on the one hand to the firmly knit organization—'the best I have ever known,' according to Republican 'insurgent' Congressman Morse, from the Tenth Wisconsin district—and on the other hand to the method of agitation and the close co-operation with the labor unions.

"The agitation of the Milwaukee Socialists is chiefly carried on by means of the printed word, to which oratory and word painting are completely subordinated. Red fireworks, blaring drums, rushing automobiles have no place in the Milwaukee scheme of campaigning. Instead, leaflets are being distributed, regularly and on special occasions, throughout the city by volunteers, party members who get up early Sunday mornings and cover the entire city, not a house missing. A telegram from Milwaukee that reached us yesterday morning after we had gone to press, contained the following words:

"The result was reached mainly through the distribution of literature. Most of the money expended in the campaign was for printing. This literature was circulated by enthusiastic members of the party, who, every Sunday, would give their time for half a day in the distribution of literature. It was a campaign of education from first to last."

"But the laborious work of education and organization would have been of no avail if the Socialists of Milwaukee had been unable to gain the confidence of the labor unions. But the patience and practical ability that are so characteristic of the Milwaukee Socialists have stood them in good stead also in this respect. They have gained the confidence of the trade unionists not only in Milwaukee, but throughout the State of Wisconsin. Early last August we made editorial comment on the unanimous adoption by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor of resolutions approving of the entire activity of the Socialist members in the Legislature of the State, as well as in other legislative bodies. These resolutions described the Socialist legislators as having 'worked early and late for the cause of the working class, and have usually encountered the solid opposition of both of the capitalist parties.'" The State Federation also decided to publish a report of the activity of the Socialist legislators for distribution among the union men of the State.

"Such has been the solid record of work and achievement of the Milwaukee Socialists. Their glorious victory has been well earned. That certain local conditions and influences have been favorable to them, who will deny? But the ability of leaders is shown in the utilizing of such local influences for the advancement of our great cause. The successive Democratic city administrations have discredited their party. The Republicans have been split up among the Stalwarts and Half Breeds—Spooner conservatives and La Follette radicals. But unless there had been a solidly organized Socialist party, backed up by the labor unions and an enlightened working class, these special conditions would have been turned to as little advantage in Milwaukee as—let us say—in New York.

"Milwaukee points the way. The impregnable rock of conservatism has been hewn through in one great city of America. The others will follow. Even in this new world of the West the sun is rising!"

The Union, Indianapolis:

"The victory of the Socialists in Milwaukee was not entirely a surprise to those who have been watching political events in that city. A great responsibility will rest on those men who have been placed in control of the city, and much of the future of that party in this country will depend on how they acquit themselves. As a forecast of the future it need only be said that those Socialists who have served for the last few years in the city government have gained the confidence of the people of that city. And the men who will assume control will undoubtedly endeavor to measure up to the standard of their brother partisans."

Garment Workers' Bulletin:

"The citizens of Milwaukee have been learning fast during the past few years. Twelve years of Democratic misrule was enough to send a bunch of Milwaukee politicians to the penitentiary. The disclosures of graft in Milwaukee were equally disgraceful with those which are now shaking up Pittsburg.

"Two years ago several Socialist Councilmen were elected and their conduct in office was such that they won the universal respect of the people of the city, and the press was forced to admit their superior worth. So far as they were able they gave the city an honest administration and the party won because the people, irrespective of Socialism, believed that its party candidates were honorable men. It was a victory for decent government.

"It was in the nature of a citizens' revolt against Republicanism and Democratic rule in which the people had lost confidence.

"With this victory the city administration comes under Socialistic control, and we trust the representatives of the party may conduct its affairs in a manner that will show wisdom and competency.

"It is in this hope that we rejoice in the success of the Socialist ticket."

Milwaukee Journal (Democratic):

"The Social Democratic party comes into power in Milwaukee under favorable auspices. Not only will it absolutely control the city's executive and legislative branches, but, as the interviews with business men and civic workers which were published in *The Journal* since election clearly show, there is a marked disposition to be fair to the new administration, and to stand by it in all that is right.

"Mayor-elect Seidel has already accomplished one of the biggest things that it is within the power of any man or set of men to achieve. His election teaches the lesson that 'the governing class,' at least in Milwaukee, is no longer a self-constituted one. As a rule a few have arrogated to themselves the right to govern and have deemed the many fit only to be governed. A business man, a lawyer, or even the hanger-on of either of the old parties—to these the field has too often been limited. Men holding beliefs contrary to those of the old parties, men with new ideas, and particularly workingmen, have been considered out of the question so far as conducting government is concerned. Workingmen were all right when it came to putting down rebellion, or to voting down free silver, but not to govern.

Mr. Seidel, although a business man in a small way, is essentially a representative of the working classes. So are his associates in the new city administration. They have an opportunity to demonstrate that the working classes can govern and govern wisely and well.

"The Social Democrats have it in their power to give Milwaukee what the old parties have not given to the city—administration that is at once honest, efficient and intelligent—and if they do this, Milwaukee will be grateful indeed.

"Then the Mayor, the head of a great municipal corporation and under oath to serve it faithfully, has abandoned his post for months and months, all the time serving for pay one form of Big Business and at the same time regularly drawing his unearned salary as chief executive of Milwaukee. Can intelligent people overlook conduct of this kind or forgive the party responsible for it? Well, they didn't anyhow.

"Big business has not only manipulated municipal government and state legislation to serve its own selfish purposes, but it has winked at or abetted things detrimental to the material interests of the city. It has done nothing to relieve congested traffic conditions in the heart of the city. It was dumb when direct access by the people to the most attractive park in the city was cut off by the arbitrary action of the street railway management. It has not made the least effort to bring about a reduction in fares to and from the State Fair, a condition from which Milwaukee is suffering because the people of the State are crying out against it.

"All this sort of thing reacted upon both of the old parties."

Milwaukee Sentinel (Republican):

"This time the extreme confidence professed by the social democrats has been borne out by the event. Emil Seidel, the Social-Democratic candidate, has been elected Mayor of Milwaukee.

"It is needless for the *Sentinel* to say that it regrets this result.

"But the *Sentinel* proposes to practice the doctrine of good and courteous losership it has preached to our Social-Democratic friends no more than one occasion, and we hereby congratulate Mr. Seidel on his victory and heartily wish him well in whatever he may sensibly and in the right spirit undertake for the general good of this community.

"Many of us differ sharply from the doctrinal socialism professed by Mr. Seidel; but no one now can fairly question his personal good intentions and personal honesty of purpose."

New York World:

"In the election Tuesday the Social-Democrats swept Milwaukee, city and county. They elected their candidate for Mayor by a plurality of 7,109. The Democratic ticket ran second and the Republican ticket ran third. The new Council will consist of 21 Socialists, 10 Democrats and 4 Republicans; the Board of Supervisors of 11 Socialists, 3 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

"The Socialist victory in Milwaukee is ascribed to various causes, many of which are unquestionably local; but this is the first time in America that a great city has elected a Socialist administration and it would be foolish to try to minimize the importance of this triumph. It is another symptom of the growing political restlessness of the American people and their increasing dissatisfaction with fake radicalism and machine government."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"In Milwaukee it won't be healthy to say 'the public be —' for some time at least."

Victor L. Berger says:

"We appreciate our present position and the opportunities it affords, and we're going to make the best of it. It is a victory not only for the city but for the State.

"I now believe that a great many more cities and counties will go Social Democratic, and I sincerely hope they do. The voters of Milwaukee may rest assured that they could not have put the affairs of the city into the hands of a more honest set of men, into the hands of a more determined set of men, bent on doing their very best for this city as well as for the people in general."

"I want to say just a word about election night. There was never so little beer or whiskey sold in Milwaukee on an election night as there was Tuesday, even though we won a glorious victory. However, that is not saying the Socialists are prohibitionists."

Twisting the Tiger's Tail

By Robert Hunter

A rather amusing little drama was enacted recently in Bridgeport, Conn.

The Socialists of Bridgeport are a keen, active lot of wage-workers. They have built up a strong organization there that is beginning to make itself felt in that town.

They have reached the point where they are becoming a power in local affairs, and they are putting up a number of unpleasant questions to the parties in control of that city.

A short time ago they sent a committee to the City Council to demand the referendum.

The Socialists spoke of certain rotten things done by the Democrats and Republicans in that town, and even had the impudence to tell the Council that did them that if the city could have voted on these questions the Council would have been turned down.

Of course this impudence of the Socialists astounded the City Council and even the city itself.

The Democrats had controlled the City Council or been a power in that body for many years.

They had been elected to the City Council on the Democratic platform, which included, among other things, a pledge to establish the referendum.

But, of course, the Democrats had not established the referendum. They had gone on year after year violating their pledges, and the rank and file of Democrats didn't know or care whether their bosses kept their pledges or not.

Nor had Republicans rebuked the Democrats for breaking their pledges, because, for as one of them said: "Them planks in the Democratic platform was only bait to catch the foolish voters."

But the Socialists appeared in the City Council and reminded the Democrats that there was a referendum pledge in the Democratic platform.

This, of course, put the Democrats in a rather embarrassing position. They hemmed and hawed and fussed and fumed and wriggled and dodged.

They then asked where the pledge was, thinking, perhaps, that the workingmen couldn't read.

But the Socialists stood their ground and read aloud to the Council the Democratic platform.

I suppose many of the Democrats heard it for the first time. The Socialists then told them what referendum meant, so that they wouldn't think it was a Baseball Umpire.

At last a resolution was passed asking the Legislature to amend the City Charter of Bridgeport and grant to the people of that city the right of referendum.

The best of it was, the Socialists got the ear of the town long enough to mention some recent corrupt deals in Bridgeport, and to prove that the Democrats made pledges only to ignore them afterwards.

It was a neat little bit of Socialist propaganda and the comrades of Bridgeport are to be congratulated on their clever play.

It is a good thing to go occasionally into the tiger's lair and twist his tail. It is cheaper even than the soap-box.

You don't pay any hall rent for the chambers of the City Council and if you keep holding debates there you will soon have the galleries filled.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers have been reported by the following comrades and friends:

George Liedl, East St. Louis, Ill., 1; Robert Walter, 1; L. E. H., 2; W. R. Bowden, 12; J. P. McDonough, 1; D. G. Biggs, 1; Hy. Schwarz, 1; Emily Kientz, 1; C. H. Boswell, West Virginia, 1; L. P. Phillippi, 1; Jul. Blumenthal, 2; J. Langendorf, 1; C. A. Brannon, Goodland, Kan., 1; Peter Magda, 1; Albert Klein, 1; W. F. Crouch, 10; Otto Pauls, 3; Don Jamison, Montgomery, W. Va., 1; Dr. A. Kean, 1; John Limmer, 1; F. F. Brinker, 1; Fred. Werner, 1; Wm. Schneider, 1. Total, 49.

Outside Renewals—Karl Schliesser, Murphysboro, Ill.; Frank League, East St. Louis, Ill.; J. E. Akin, Plattin, Mo.; George Bork, Fred Stiebler, Henry Wirth, Wilhelm Kuestner, Christ Mayer, Adolph Mueller, Franz Hopfinger, John Huebschmann, Adolph Mutschler, John Bader, Charles Voeller, Lorenz Hoelzer, Joseph Pfister, Joseph Stoiber, Joseph Peters, Frank Woerner, Fritz Kehr, Karl Reifeis, Henry Zimmer, Henry Kolmar, Gustav Kuestner, John Staub, Edward Sollinger, Fridolf Lindgren, Ferdinand Bender, Karl Klink, Herman Merschke, Wilhelm Eitel, W. Collemann, H. Hildwein, Gabriel Ostermeier, Geo. Weiss, W. Fax, Hermann Reifeis, John Greiner, Wilhelm Rohmann, Joseph Eggert and Henry Strub, Indianapolis, Indiana; F. Welcher, Beckemeyer, Ill.; C. H. Boswell, West Virginia; W. H. Rix, Marion, Ill.; C. A. Brannon, Goodland, Kan.; Brewers' Union, No. 83, Hamilton, O.; Don Jamison, West Virginia; A. C. Jennrich, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. J. Fitzgerald, Kirksville, Mo.; C. B. Robel, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Pfister, East St. Louis, Ill.; A. Krause, Syracuse, N. Y.

NOMINATIONS FOR STATE TICKET.

Local St. Louis has made nominations for the State ticket as follows:

Superintendent of Public Schools, W. L. Garver.
 Railroad Commissioner, G. W. O'Dam.
 Judge of Supreme Court, Jno. F. Williams.
 United States Senator, E. T. Behrens.

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Two Socialist Lectures

COMRADE STANLEY J. CLARK OF ARKANSAS

WILL ADDRESS TWO PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS IN ST. LOUIS AS FOLLOWS:



Monday, April 25

at 8 p. m.

AT

Concordia Turner Hall

Arsenal and Thirteenth Streets

SUBJECT: "THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND LABOR'S POLITICAL DUTIES OF TO-DAY."

SOCIALISTS, TRADE UNIONISTS, AND FRIENDS OF THE MOVEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THESE MASS MEETINGS.

ADMISSION FREE!

Ladies Especially Invited.

Tell Your Fellow Workers and Neighbors About It

These Lectures Are Given Under the Auspices of

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Congratulate Milwaukee

St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union Sends Greetings to Mayor-Elect Seidel

Street Car Employees' Union Organized. Important Business Transacted

On motion of Delegate W. Michaels, of the Carpenters' District Council, last Sunday's meeting of the St. Louis Central Trades & Labor Union, by practically unanimous vote, passed a resolution congratulating Mayor-elect Emil Seidel and Organized Labor of Milwaukee for their splendid victory at the polls at last Tuesday's election, and wishing the newly-elected administration success in the great work before them.

It is significant that the St. Louis Republic, the Democratic Big Cinch boodle organ, came out on Monday morning with a report full of lies and misrepresentation, headed:

"SOCIALISTS GET SETBACK

"SNUBBED BY CENTRAL TRADES IN INDORSING MILWAUKEEANS.

"C. Schott, a member of the Waiters' Union and one of the most radical Socialists in the body, followed with a Socialistic political speech of ten minutes' duration, in which he accused the men of other political beliefs of being angry at the Socialists' success," reports the Republic.

The fact of the matter is that C. Schott, who is sergeant-at-arms, did not even have the floor, and did not speak on the resolution; neither did Schott ever pretend to be "one of the most radical Socialists."

Furthermore the Republic reports: "J. Sullivan, another Socialist, referred to the men who wanted to put the resolution through as being "blind and bigoted," and asserted that all who opposed his views were liars and hypocrites."

J. Sullivan will not thank the Republic for being called "another Socialist," for he is as closely allied with old party politics as the nose with his face.

The organization of Local No. 539, Amalgamated Street Car Employees, was announced.

The Legislative Committee of the Machinists' International Union in Washington sent communication requesting Union men of St. Louis to petition the Congressmen in their respective districts in behalf of the Eight-Hour bill, known as Senate Bill 5578, and H. R. Bill 15441. The Congressmen should be asked not only to work for it, but to vote for it. It was reported that many letters had to be addressed to Congressman Barthold before he pleased to appear in the House Committee

on Labor. Delegate Lamb, of the Machinists, said it was of great importance that the bill become a law.

The Philadelphia Street Car Men's Union, whose members are still on strike, asked for financial support.

From the Cleveland central body of Organized Labor boycott literature against the Cleveland Base Ball Club was received and distributed.

Appeal for financial help from Amalgamated Steel Workers was received and referred to local unions.

Communication from Governor of Tennessee inviting Unions to send delegates to a Textile Industrial Conference, also circular from Memphis Trades Council, were returned to writers, because the former did not bear the Union label, and the later had no seal attached.

Request of Mrs. Knefler that money due her for service on Legislative Committee be turned over to treasury of Women's Trade Union League, was granted.

The referendum on Labor Day parade caused quite a lengthy and tiresome discussion, some unions having reported simply yes or no, without giving number of votes cast for or against the proposition.

Mr. Somers, of the Pattern Makers' Association, is now on the road as National Organizer for his Union; so is Mr. Shanessy, for the Barbers' Union.

Secretary E. T. Behrens, of the Sedalia Federation of Labor, was granted the floor to speak in behalf of the striking girl Garment Workers in Sedalia, who will start a co-operative garment factory. Bro. Behrens says the girls have arranged to get enough money from various locals to begin operations.

"The girls are to be the owners of the plant," he said, "and they will be the only ones to share in the profits. They will pay back the money loaned them by union men by setting aside a certain percentage of other wages. The plans embrace the establishment of a fund to care for depreciation of equipment, plant extension, insurance and all such incidentals of a large business."

Any member of the firm can retire at any time and her share is absorbed by the other members for the person who takes her place later on. The co-operative idea was suggested to Mr. Behrens and his fellow-workers in Sedalia about two months ago.

Mr. Behrens and some of his co-workers went among the different unions in Sedalia and started a subscription for the plant. The money for the machinery was soon raised and Mr. Behrens came to St. Louis Saturday to buy the machinery.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF ST. LOUIS LOCAL ORGANIZATION NEWS

by

JOTTO PAULS, SECRETARY-TREASURER,
212 South Fourth St.

MAY FIRST DEMONSTRATION.

The United German Workingmen's Singing Societies will celebrate the First of May at New Club Hall, on Saturday, April 30. Tickets are 10 cents each, and can be had at the office, 212 South Fourth street.

WARD MAPS READY.

The new ward maps are ready and the various ward branches should get their organization in good shape without delay. See every member in your ward and get him paid up to date and in line for the coming campaign.

QUARTERLY REPORTS DUE.

All branches must have their report for the first quarter of 1910 in before the next meeting of the General Committee.

STATE REFERENDUM "B."

All ballots for State Referendum "B." for the election of three delegates to the National Congress, must be in the office by Saturday evening, April 23.

FOURTH ANNUAL

May Day Demonstration

OF THE

United Workingmen Singing Societies of St. Louis,

Vorwaerts, Herwegh, Freiheit, Internationale und Saengerbund

Under the Auspices of the

BREWERY WORKERS ASSOCIATION OF MISSOURI, BRANCH 2

Saturday Evening, April 30, 1910

at the

NEW CLUB HALL, 13th. St. and Chouteau Ave.

Entrance on Thirteenth Street Side

TICKETS 10 CENTS

AT THE DOOR 25 CENTS

NOTICE

We want all organized labor to know that we use the LABEL. With this you also have our personal guarantee of first class materials and workmanship.

We make the BEST
\$25.00 SUIT
TRY ONE

Joe Beeman
TAILORS

202 North Seventh St.
Between OLIVE and PINE.

MARCH FESTIVAL, TICKETS.

All holders of tickets for the March Festival are requested to settle for same at an early date.

PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS.

"What Shall We Do for Food," is the title of a leaflet issued by the National Office and for sale at 212 S. Fourth street. It contains the very argument you need to enlighten the man who is kicking about the price of pork chops. It will explain to Mrs. Housewife just why John's wages fail to reach anywhere at all. Price, 10 cents per 100.

JEWISH BRANCH JUBILEE.

The Jewish Branch of Local St. Louis will give a jubilee entertainment on April 17, at Harugari Hall, Tenth and Carr streets. The branch is now two years old and the Jewish comrades will use the occasion to make merry. L. G. Pope will be the principal speaker and all friends are invited to attend.

CLARK MEETINGS.

Cards and posters announcing the Clark meetings are ready for distribution at headquarters. Call and get some. Your help is needed. Observe the announcement in this issue.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

St. Louis Socialist Singing Societies will give Festival at New Club Hall

The United Workingmen's Singing Societies of St. Louis will celebrate the May Day festival on the evening of Saturday, April 30, at the New Club Hall, Chouteau avenue and Thirteenth street. There will be a fine program for the evening, with English and German speeches, male chorus, songs, musical selections and dance.

Further particulars will be published in these columns in due time.

THE COMMITTEE.

UNION MEN and FRIENDS



Kindly insist that Your Barber displays this Shop Card in his Barber Shop. It stands for short hours, sanitary conditions and a fair day's pay.

HELP THE BARBERS

Who are struggling to maintain these conditions and build up their Organization.

THE ABOVE IS THE ONLY EMBLEM OF OUR CRAFT RECOGNIZED BY THE A. F. OF L.

Journeymen Barber's International Union of America,
Local Union, No. 102

ARCADE TAILORING CO. Merchant Tailors

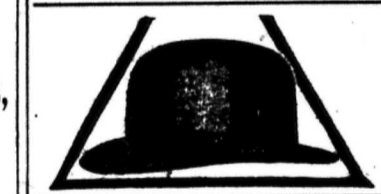
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Trousers Made to Order . . 3.50 and up
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Established 12 Years at this stand.

THE BEST \$2.00 AND \$3.00 HAT



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NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Workingmen's Headquarters

Meeting Place of Unions of the

Webb Pressmen, Tailors, Stone Masons,
Sprinkler Fitters, Workingmen's Sick and
Death Benefit Society, Railway Trainmen,
and many other organizations.

HALLS FOR RENT
AT LOW RATES.

Large hall for balls, entertainments and
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